THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1800. [Vol. VIII.--No. 1161

VENDUE.

On TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

AUCTION ROOM AND COMMISSION STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, in that commodious house on Union-street, two doors south of Messrs. John and Thomas Vowell's (adjacent to which they have a large ware house fronting on the wharf) which will always be kept open for the reception of goods, and for selling such articles by wholesale only, between the times of public sale, as may be under limitation. The days of public sale at the Auction Room will be MONDAY and THURSDAY in every week—the particulars of which will be notified previous thereto.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.

September 1.

BILLIARDS.

THE subscriber informs the Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he has established a Table at the Ferry, on the upper side of Oxen Creek, and that those who are disposed to favour him with their custom, and at the same time amuse themselves, can come and go across the Potomac, FERRIAGE FREE.

JAMES MOORE.

September 30. 3t.

20 Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 10th inst. was stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber on Goose Creek, 8 miles from Leesburg, a BAY HORSE supposed to be upwards of 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder E. C. five years old next spring, with a blaze in his face head and a snip down his nose—has three white feet, on two of which the white runs considerably up the leg. He is a short horse, but straight and well made, remarkably good in gears, and is rubbed much the ewith Whoever secures the said horse, and the thief so that he be convicted, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the delivery of the horse.

EDWARD COE.

Sept. 25.

Doctor Hamilton,

Has REMOVED his MEDICINES to the Store on Prince Street, adjoining that of Mr. Dandridge (corner of Fairfax street) where he will give constant attendance.

INTENDING to reside in a more central situation, he is desirous of renting the HOUSE he now occupies on the Mall, which has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is well calculated for the reception of genteel family.

Sept 20. 4t.

TO LET,

A large & convenient Store

ON KING STREET,

with two rooms adjoining it, a fire place in each —with a Ware House and Yard.

LIKEWISE

A Dwelling House

On Fairfax Street.

LAWRENCE HOOFF.

Sept. 9.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Robert Hamilton, to the Subscriber, will be sold at public auction, on the 10th day of October next,

That valuable House & Lot

on the corner of Washington and Prince streets, at present in the tenure of Mr. James Hamilton. The unimproved part of this property will be divided into eight convenient building lots, to accommodate purchasers. Terms of sale—For Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved indorsers, payable one half in 6, and the balance in 12 months.

JOHN C. HERBERT, Trustee.

Aug. 28.

For Boston,

THE SLOOP

CAROLINE,

PETER BUTLER, master, will sail on Sunday, for Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, lying at Gilpin's wharf.

Sept. 25

For Sale,

THE AMERICAN SHIP

PAULINA,

as she arrived from sea; burthen upwards of 181 tons. She is a staunch fast sailing vessel, about three years old, and may be sent to sea at a very small expence. An inventory may be seen, and and terms of sale known, by applying to

THOMPSON & VEITCH.

☞ If said ship is not sold in a few days, she will be offered for charter to the West-Indies.

Alex. Sept. 23. eptf

Freight wanted for Bolton.

The Sloop MARY, Captain HAYDEN, will sail in a few days for Boston, and will take 400 or 500 bls. of Flour on moderate freight.

For sale on board said Sloop—12,000 *feet lumber, one half clear stuff; E. India Sugars; Brandy in Kegs; Russia Duck; Soap and Cordage.*

For particulars please to enquire of the master on board or to

J. FAXON and CO.

Sept. 4.

Shreve and Janney

HAVE FOR SALE ON GOOD TERMS,

At their Store on Union, between Prince and Duke Streets,

Barcelona Brandy of very

high proof,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Florence Oil in cases of one doz. each,
China assorted in boxes,
East and West India Sugars,
Very Fresh Hyson Tea,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes,
Women's do. do.
Boys' do. do.
Wrapping Paper,
Coarse Salt,
A few barrels Herrings,
Several pieces of Elegant Furniture of different kinds,
And 40 boxes best Havanna Segars.

Sept. 9. eptf

Hewes & Miller

HAVE FOR SALE,

TURK'S ISLAND & Liverpool } SALT.
Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea, } TEAS.
West India Rum,
French Brandy,
Whiskey,
Plaister of Paris,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Nutmegs of an excellent quality,

ALSO,

AN INVOICE OF

Superfine Cloths,

2 Bales of Kendal Cottons and A Trunk of Worsted Hose,

which will be sold at a low advance for Cash or bartered for Flour or Tobacco.

Sept. 16. tf

Notice.

WANTED to employ A MUSICIAN to instruct 32 boys in the musick of the Drum and Fife. Any person well qualified for this business, will meet with every encouragement and accommodation which the law prescribes, by immediate application to

CHARLES LITTLE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the 160 R. V. M.

Danby, Fairfax County, September 16, 1800. } 4wep

5,000 lb. choice Bacon,

Just received, and for Sale by

CATLETT and MEEKS.

August 2.

FALL GOODS.

I have for sale on very reasonable terms, for cash or approved paper,

100 bales of coarse woollens

lately arrived—consisting of kendal cottons, whicks, kerseys, striped jerseys, silk rugs, ruff and rose blankets, white and striped saddlings, coloured baizes and flannels, yarn lace, carpets and carpeting; also, brown linens small quantity low priced Irish linens, bagging sail canvas, No. 1 & 2, and hats in cases.

One hundred casks of 4d, 6, 8, 10, and 20d nails, also scupper & sheathing do; English castings of various kinds, cast brass mounted grates, kitchen ranges for coal with patent ovens, large cast iron fire dogs, marble chimney pieces and hearth stones, fine hardware, neatly assorted in boxes, metal buttons do. a variety of coarse hardware, consisting of saddlery, coopers' tools, anvils, vices, coal shovels flock locks, &c. &c. Wraping paper.

And about 1000 bushels English COAL of superior quality.

WM. HODGSON.

Sept. 4. tf

FALL GOODS.

Campbell Wilson & Co.

Have received by the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, from London,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they are now opening at their store on King street.

THEY CONSIST OF

Plains, Kerseys, and Halfbicks,
Coatings and Elastic Cloths,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Swansdowns and Flannels,
Blankets and Blanketing.

ALSO

British Oznaburgs, Canvas.

Irish Linens, Plain and Tambourd Muslins, Nails of all kinds, and a quantity of London Brown Stout Porter on draught and in bottles.

Alexandria, September 23.

FALL GOODS.

James Wilson

Has received by the Elizabeth, Captain Aitkin from London—and Fidelity, Captain Weems, via Baltimore,

A GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be opened immediately at his Warehouse in Fairfax Street, and offered for sale by the piece or package.

Nails of all kinds, London

Porter, and a few hampers of Double Glocester Cheese. He is in daily expectation of receiving the balance of his Woollens, by the Fabius from Liverpool.

Sept. 20

Ricketts, Newton and Co

HAVE RECEIVED

By different vessels, and for Sale at their warehouse,

8 Pipes Bourdeaux Brandy

2 do. old French do.
8 Casks of Mountain Wine
1 Pipe do. do.
60 hhds. Sugar
500 Deer Skins
49 Bear do.
And 2000 bushels of Allum Salt.

August 2.

Andrew & Wm Ramsay

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

By the Apollo, from London,

AN elegant assortment of best superfine Broadcloths and Kerseymires, ladies and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c. complete, horse-nets, stirrup leathers, cruppers, girths, currycombs, brushes and spunges, collars, quarter-cloths, breast plates, pad cloths, body rollers with hoods and twisted breech strings saddle cloths, martingals, head stalls, lounging reins, mouthing and watering bridles, servants' great coat belts and horse-pickers, short Hessian and back strapped boots and plain and dress shoes—All the above articles are of the first quality and fashion, and will be sold at moderate prices.

June 7. tf

William Oxley and Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have imported from England, upon the most reasonable terms, per the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, the following goods, which are opened and offered for sale

At the House of Mr. B. Ghequiere, next door to Col. Gilpin's, King Street.

Woollen Cloths & Kerseymeres, Point and Rose Blankets, Welch Flannels, Spotted Swan Skins, 7-8 and 9-8 Fancy Callicoes, Muslin and Furniture Callicoes, Calimancoes, Irish Linens, Barcelona and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Women and Men's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, Dimities, Marseilles Quiltings, Threads, Sewing Silks, Silk and Scarf Twist, Pins, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

10 by 12 & 7 by 9 Window Glass, best London Porter in casks of six dozen each, Figblue, New-York Beef and Pork, &c. &c.

All of which they wish to sell for Cash, approved notes or bonds, flour, &c. And to such persons as can be recommended, for punctuality, a liberal credit will be given.

Alex. Sept. 28. eptf

JACKS FOR SALE.

Will be Sold for ready money on the 8th day of October, at Mount Vernon Mill, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

TEN OR TWELVE

Jacks and Jennets,

Of superior size and activity to any in the United States.

At the same time will be Sold, about

FIFTY HEAD OF BEAUTIFUL YOUNG CATTLE,

many of them now fit for the knife.

THE EXECUTORS.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 20. 1t

Samuel Hatterslay.

LEATHER BREECHES MAKER,

COLCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he has got an assortment of LEATHER BREECHES, and Leather dressed in oil, which he warrants equal to any made in London—prices from 5 to 10 dollars a pair.

Colchester, August 30.

POST-OFFICE.

Alexandria, October 1, 1800.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAILS.

The Northern Mail arrives every day (Monday excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M. and closes every day (Sunday excepted) at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M. and closes every day (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.

A Mail leaves this office every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, and proceeds by Centerville, Middleburg, Paris and Millwood, to Winchester; and returning by the same route, arrives here every Sunday by 5 o'clock P. M.

The Mail to Winchester on the old route, leaves this on Sunday morning as usual, and returns on Saturday evening. This Mail now goes by way of Matildaville.

JAMES M. M'CREA, P. M.

Washington Tavern.

PETER HEISKELL

ACQUAINTS his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, Alexandria.

He deems it necessary to inform the public that, by a late regulation, the Northern and Southern Mail Stages will take in passengers at his house every morning, at 8 o'clock. Their names to be entered at the Bar with Mr. Brock; therefore those who wish to call on him will be set down at his doors, and the same attention paid them as if they had originally entered at the Stage Office.

He has a few good HORSES to HIRE.

August 9.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN W. JONES, deceased, are requested to produce their accounts properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, to make speedy payment to

JOHN and THOS. VOWELL, Administrators.

August 12. 3m

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

ELECTION *of a* PRESIDENT;

ADDRESSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

[*Continued.*]

Every doubt will be removed as to the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson, when we consider what he asserts more plainly respecting the negroes. After mentioning some distinctions between them and the white people, he says, "There are other "physical distinctions proving *a difference* "*of race.*" He makes the blacks inferior to the whites in reason and imagination.—He professes to take his examples not in Africa, but among the blacks born in this country, and who have enjoyed considerable advantages. He denies that their inferiority is the effect merely of "their "condition of life;" says that they improve by mixture with the whites; compares them with the Roman slaves who excelled in arts and science, but who "were of the race of whites;" and after a long discussion of the subject, concludes in this singular manner.

"I advance it therefore as a suspicion "only, that the blacks, whether originally "a distinct race, or made distinct by time "and circumstances, are inferior to the "whites in the endowments both of body "and mind. It is not against experience "to suppose that different species of the "same genius, or varieties of the same spe"cies, may possess different qualifications. "Will not a lover of natural history then, "one who views the gradations in all "the races of animals with the eye of "philosophy, excuse an effort to keep "those in the department of man as dis"tinct as nature has formed them?"*

Can any man now doubt of Mr. Jefferson's real opinion, and of that opinion being directly opposite to divine revelation? In his conclusion he betrays, like a true infidel, an inconsistency with himself.—Having labored to point out physical and moral distinctions between the Whites and the Blacks, he advances it at last "as a *suspicion* only," that the latter were inferior to the former; having expressly asserted, that the distinctions mentioned, "*prove a difference of race*," now he modestly conveys the doubt, "whether "originally a distinct race, or made dis"tinct by time and circumstances."

Would a man who believes in a divine revelation even hint a suspicion of this kind? The last sentence, however, tho' curious, is clear enough as to Mr. Jefferson's real sentiment. It seems that he views his discussion as "an effort to keep "those in the department of a man as dis"tinct as nature has formed them," and he prays to be *excused*.

Observe that he pleads only for a *department*, a *distinct* one. Will the philosopher promise, if we indulge him, not to use his arguments hereafter in favor of the Ourang Outang? Will he engage not to troble us, by the varieties of colour, shape, and size, to fit up numerous other departments? The matter is too serious to jest with. Sir, we excuse you not! You have degraded the blacks from the rank which God hath given them in the scale of being! You have advanced the strongest argument for their state of slavery! You have insulted human nature! You have contemned the word of truth and the mean of salvation! And, whether you will excuse us or not, we exclude you, in your present belief, from any department among Christians!

Though the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson is evident enough to every attentive reader, yet it may not be amiss to know the light in which it is understood in Europe. The Monthly Reviewers in London, in reviewing his Notes, say, "It is observa"ble, that the Virginians, soon after the "assertion of Independence, appointed a "committee to revise their code of laws, "and though the emancipation of negro "slaves, entered into the plan of reform"ation yet the idea of their being an in"ferior species of the human genius, go"verned their regulations."

After quoting the whole passage respecting the blacks, they add, "We recollect "a tract relating to the sugar trade, writ"ten in the name of John Gardner Kames, "Esq. a Jamaica planter, in which the "same argument was extended, by an ap"peal to facts, to connecting the negroes "with the Ourang Outang."† This latter writer endeavoured "to prove that "many negroes are connected in blood "with the Ourang Outang, and the im"portation of them contributed to human"ize the descendants of brutes."‡

Upon a plan proposed for the institution of schools in the state of Virginia, Mr. Jefferson says, "instead of putting the "Bible and Testament in the hands of "children, at an age when their judg"ments are not sufficiently matured for "religious inquiries, their memories may "here be stored with the most useful facts "from Grecian, Roman, European and "American history. The first elements "of morality too may be instilled into "their minds; such as, when farther de"veloped, as their judgements advance "in strength, may teach them how to "work out their own greatest happiness, "&c."§ He mentions the Bible at last; for what purpose is easily seen. When the deluge and the origin of the blacks are under discussion, we do not hear a word about it. Moses is treated as an historian utterly unworthy of his notice.

I have heard objections made to the Bible as a school book, but never for the reason here given. A large part of the Bible consists of history, or is a relation of facts; and one would think that the minds of children are as equal to these as any other; and that they would be more useful to them than the facts contained in profane history. The Bible is the most ancient, and the only authentic history in the world. Mr. Jefferson, admits that "the first elements of morality may be in"stilled into the minds of children."‖ Why not the first elements of religion, which are the foundation of all sound morality? Are the minds of children matured for the one and not for the other? He has not told us when it is proper to teach them a little religion; and how we may prevent, in the mean time irreligious principles.

Indeed we hear no more about religion or the Bible; nor does he think it necessary, for these elements of morality may *teach them how to work out their own greatest happiness.* If this be not a deistical education, I know not what is. Had he prized the Bible, and been properly acquainted with its contents, he would have known that the facts related in that book are the most antient, the most authentic, the most interesting, and the most useful in the world; that they are above all others, level to the capacities of children, calculated to impress their tender minds, and form them to love to God, to their country, and to themselves.

After what has been produced, who can refuse his belief of what I shall now relate? When the late Rev. Dr. John B. Smith resided in Virginia, the famous *Mazzei* happened one night to be his guest. Dr. Smith having as usual, assembled his family for evening devotions, the circumstance occasioned some discourse on religion, in which the Italian made no secret of his infidel principles. In the course of conversation he remarked to Dr. Smith, "Why your great philosopher and states"man, Mr. Jefferson, is rather farther gone in infidelity than I am;" and related, in confirmation, the following anecdote: that as he was once riding with Mr. Jefferson, he expressed his "surprise that the people of this country take no better care of their public buildings." What buildings? exclaimed Mr. Jefferson. "Is not that a church? replied he, pointing to a decayed edifice? "Yes" answered Mr. Jefferson. "I am astonished," said the other, "that they permit it to be in so ruinous a condition." "*It is good enough*," rejoined Mr. Jefferson, *for him that was born in a manger!!*" Such a contemptuous fling at the blessed Jesus, could issue from the lips of no other than a deadly foe to his name and cause.‖

There is another passage in Mr. Jefferson's Notes which requires the most serious attention. In shewing that civil rulers ought not to interfere with the rights of conscience, and that the legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others, he says "It does me no injury for my neighbour "to say there is one God or twenty Gods, "or no God. It neither picks my pocket, "nor breaks my leg."* The whole passage is written with a great degree of spirit. It is remarkable for that conciseness, perspicuity, and force which characterize the stile of Mr. Jefferson.

Some have ventured, from the words I have quoted to bring even the charge of atheism against him. This is a high charge, and it becomes us carefully to examine the ground upon which it rests; though the words themselves, their connection, and the design for which they are introduced may be sufficient to support it, yet there are concurrent circumstances to be taken into consideration, and which will fix at least a suspicion. These circumstances are, the general disregard of religious things, the associates at home and correspondents abroad, and the principles maintained in conversation. With these things I am not so well acquainted as many.

I shall only mention what passed in conversation between Mr. Jefferson. and a gentleman of distinguished talents and services, on the necessity of religion to government. The gentleman insisted that some religious faith and institutions of worship, claiming a divine origin, were necessary to the order and peace of society. Mr. Jefferson said, that he differed widely from him, and that "he wished "to see a government in which no religi"ous opinions were held, and where the "security for property and social order "rested entirely upon the force of the "laws."

Would not this be a nation of Atheists? Is it not natural, after the free declaration of such a sentiment, to suspect the man himself of Atheism? Could one who is impressed with the existence of a God, the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of all things, to whom we are under a law and accountable; and the inseparable connection of this truth with the social order and the eternal happiness of mankind, express himself in this manner.

[*To be Continued.*]

* *Page* 169.

† *Vol.* 78, *page* 379.

‡ *In justice to Mr. Jefferson, it must be said that he is an advocate for the emancipation of the blacks; though unhappily, he has raised one of the greatest obstacles, by denying them to be the same species with the whites.*

§ *Page* 157.

‖ *This story I had from Dr. Smith more than once, and he told it to, I know not how many. I applied to one gentleman, who I knew had heard it from Dr. Smith, and we agree in the relation. There is no possibility of contradicting it, except by the improbable supposition that Mazzei told a downright falsehood. Dr. Smith was one of the most faithful, zealous, and successful ministers in all this country. His memory will long be precious to those who knew him.*

* *Page* 147 *to p.* 154.

CONTINUATION

OF

The Latest Foreign News,

VIA NEW-YORK.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The following article is taken from the Gazette of Cracow:

Divisions of the Russian troops continue to arrive on the Banks of the Vistula.—Among them are the regiments which distinguished themselves in the brilliant Campaign of Italy under the command of gen. Suwarrow. All these troops are in every respect provided, and ready for commencing another campaign, Prince Pancrazion, whose arrival is daily expected, is to have the chief command of them. Such an army, and such formidable preparations on the Frontiers of the Austrian States have given rise to various conjectures. It is, however, remarked that they cause no uneasiness to the Cabinet of Vienna, since it has not reinforced its garrisons in Poland.

A variety of conjectures have for some days past prevailed respecting the Russian army assembling on the Banks of the Vistula, and which every day receives considerable reinforcements. The most predominant opinions on this subject are the following:——There are very strong grounds to believe that an army of 100,000 Russians is destined to procure for the Empire a solid and by no means a disadvantageous peace.

With this view, the army will, it is supposed, with the consent of Prussia, take a position on the Banks of the Danube during the negociations. Other speculations assert, that the state quo ante bellum will be the groundwork of Negociation. "It is, however supposed, for the purpose of preventing Austria from being the neighbour of France, that the French Government will consent to the exchange of Belgium for Bavaria and that the Elector of Bavaria will be invested with the Government of Belgium." It is unnecessary to remark, that this miracle is also to be effected by the interference of the Russians.

Others again maintain an opposite opinion, and argue that 'an army of 80,000 Russians will act as the auxiliaries of Austria, should it appear that the integrity of the Germanic Body is not to be one of the first bases of the Treaty of future peace with France.' We have thought it our duty to state the speculations which are most known, but they only prove that each of them is formed according to the partial views, the particular opinions, and above all, the wishes of the respective politicians.

AUGUST 17.

The Dasher, of 16 guns on Thursday took into Plymouth another Danish vessel, laden with salt, from France for Norway; and the Attack, gun vessel, on the same day sent in there two more of nearly similar description. The sailing of the Baltic fleet from Yarmouth, on the following day, under convoy of the Lynx and Shark of 16 guns, strengthens the opinion, that our Government, improving on the attempted practice of Denmark, mean with arms to support their arguments, and, detaining our trade at the entrance of the Categate till Lord Whitworth shall obtain a decisive answer, to have back our merchant vessels, and argue with our cannon at Copenhagen, in the event of the required answer being unfavorable.

We sincerely hope the reverse may be the case, but should the Northern powers combine against us, the consideration which we owe to ourselves, exclusive of every idea of recrimination, demands that we adopt the most effectual means to prevent our future injury.

The last of the three Hamburg Mails arrived in course on Wednesday, and bro't the following important official communication made by the Batavian Directory to the Legislative Body on the 4th inst:

Citizen Representatives—As it has long been the first wish of suffering humanity to see the deep wounds inflicted by the glorious success of the French arms in the plains of Marengo, aided by the no less fortunate events which have happened on the banks of the Donau, which in the first instance produced an armistice between the two armies, we have now the satisfaction of announcing to you the important news, that on the evening of the 29th the basis of the preliminaries of peace between the French Republic and the House of Austria, was signed at Paris. This peace will at least put an end to the horrors of war on the continent. We hasten to communicate this happy intelligence to you, and doubt not, like every friend to humanity, you will participate in one joy, as it hold out the well grounded expectation that Europe will at length be freed from the scourge of war, and the people restored to their former enjoyments.

If our country does not by these means recover all its losses, they will henceforward be greatly mitigated.—Health and respect.

(Signed)

VAN HAARSOLTE.

The following are stated to be the outlines of the preliminaries of peace between the King of Hungary and the French Republic:—1st, The House of Austria preserves the Brecianese, as far as the Oglio and the Mantuan as far as the Po. 2dly, The duke of Modena is to have Ferrara, 3dly, The duke of Parma is to have Bologna and Romagna. 4thly, Parma and Genoa are to be incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic; 5thly, The King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany are to be reinstated; 6thly, The King of Naples is to remain as at present [The literal text, says the French Editor, "this is to remain at rest."] 7thly, The Pope is to renounce the three Legations, 8thly, Malta is to be restored to the Order. 9thly The French are to remain in possession of the Fortresses until a definitive peace.

The intelligence from Hamburg of the 8th, however, states, 'The van Guard of the Batavian army has reached Frankfort, and has been billeted on the citizens. The preparations for war still continue with unabated vigour in all the dominions of his Imperial Majesty. The offers of the Court of Berlin to mediate a peace between Austria and France have been rejected at Paris, the Chief Consul choosing to make his own peace, without the mediation of a third party."

AUGUST 23.

A ſtatement of the Naval ſtrength of the Northern Powers has found its way into ſeveral morning papers, which is not only a groſs exaggeration of their reſpective navies, but ſeems deſigned to excite alarm during the pending negociation of Lord Whitworth. The article ſtates the following to be the force belonging to the powers of the North:

"The RUSSIANS have in the Baltic 53 ſhips of the line; the reſt amounting to 67 more, in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

"Of theſe 10 are at Cronſtadt, the reſt near Copenhagen and the Cattigat.

"The frigates and ſloops, &c. of the Ruſſian navy, are ſtated at 160.

"The DANES have ready 37 ſhips of the line, 7 of which are 3 deckers; 8 are of 50 guns, and 12 of 70—The Daniſh frigates are about 33.

"The SWEDES have 31 ſail of the line and 63 frigates, ſloops, &c.

"The PRUSSIANS have a great many armed veſſels at Dantzic, Elbing, Stettin &c. but there is no exact balance of them yet."

It appears from this pretended ſtatement that the Ruſſian navy alone is ſuperior in the number of ſhips of the line to that of G. Britain, as it is repreſented to conſiſt of 120; while the monthly ſtatement of our naval force, corrected to Auguſt, does not give more than 138 in commiſſion, from which are to be deducted five guard ſhips and 27 hoſpital and priſon ſhips.—

After this deduction we ſhall have a diſpoſeable force of the line, conſiſting of but 106 ſail, conſequently leſs than that of Ruſſia by 14 ſhips. The abſurdity of ſuch an inference, from ſuch premiſes, is too obvious to require a comment.

We are not exactly informed of the naval forces of all the Northern powers; but it may guide the public judgement in reſpect to the groſs exaggeration of the ſtatement above given, when we mention that the Swedes have only 4 frigates in commiſſion, and theſe it is found difficult to keep in pay.

AUGUST 21.

Another revolution has taken place in Switzerland. The Legiſlative and Executive authorities have been changed; a new Legiſlative Council of 43 members has been appointed, and a new Executive council of ſeven. The Grand Council ſubmitted to theſe alterations without a murmur; but they met with violent oppoſition in the Senate.

A commiſſion was appointed to report upon them, but the Executive Government, diſpleaſed at this delay, ſummoned the Preſident to convoke the Senate, in order to decide immediately upon the propoſitions ſubmitted to them. The Senate paſſed to the order of the day. Twenty one members, however, retired, and ſigned their acquaintance of the alterations. The remainder, though not in ſufficient numbers to deliberate, declared that they rejected them, and ſeparated. The propoſed alterations were then carried into execution without any oppoſition on the part of the people.

Notice.

The Alexandria BLUES, are requeſted to meet at Mr. Heiſkell's, THIS EVENING *at half paſt ſeven o'clock, where buſineſs of conſequence will be laid before them, which it is hoped will induce their punctual attendance.*

October 4.

[BY DESIRE.]

At a meeting of a number of Republican citizens on Friday evening, the ſubſequent notice was directed to be publiſhed.

THOSE citizens of the Town of Alexandria and of the county of Fairfax, who think that the National and Republican intereſts of our country will be greatly promoted by the election of Thomas Jefferſon, as Preſident of the United States, are reſpectfully invited to aſſemble at the court houſe of the Corporation on Thurſday next, at five o'clock in the Evening. The warm intereſt which is univerſally felt on the event of this election ſufficiently evinces its importance. Thoſe who ſincerely believe that the preſervation of a republican and reſponſible government, is in any degree involved in the event, are bound by conſcience and duty to advance by the moſt effectual means the election of that candidate, whoſe character and meaſures are beſt calculated to promote ſo important an object.

The intention of the meeting now propoſed is to adopt the moſt proper meaſures for juſtifying to the world, and for impreſſing an honeſt conviction of the truth of thoſe opinions which ſecure Mr. Jefferſon, the moſt worthy of the confidence of Republicans and Americans."

Alexandria, October 4.

GENERAL GABRIEL

Has arrived ſafe at Richmond, and it is thought he will be *exalted* to a ſtation ſomewhat *higher* than the one he has hitherto held; but this unambitious *patriot* ſeems rather anxious to wave the matter, if poſſible. After an involuntary, and we rather *ſuſpect* diſagreeable interview with the Governor, his Excellency was eſcorted to the Penitentiary, where he is to wait for *further orders*. Notwithſtanding the great anxiety exhibited for his *ſafety*, the General is ſaid to have manifeſted the utmoſt compoſure; and with the true ſpirit of heroiſm ſeems willing to *reſign* his high office and even his life, rather than gratify the *officious* enquiries of the Governor, which may endanger the necks of his *dark* ſatellites.

The 84 priſoners taken into New London by the Trumbull, have been marched to Hartford, under a military guard.

Statement of Flour, &c. inſpected at Baltimore from the 30th June to 30th September:

42,693 barrels of wheat Flour
2,312 half barrels do.
1,351 barrels of rye Flour
961 barrels corn Meal.

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

The information relative to the maſſacre of the Americans at Curracoa by the French, as ſtated in a morning paper of Saturday, was received by the Britiſh ſchooner Alexander, captain Haſtings. We have endeavored to ſift the buſineſs, which is ſtated in thoſe words by captain Haſtings.

"On the 2d September a French privateer ſailed from Guadaloupe, and captured an American veſſel, on board of which ſhe put a prize-maſter and crew, and ordered her for that port. She was afterwards re-captured by the Britiſh ſhip of war Tamer, and ſent to Port Royal, Martinique, where ſhe arrived on the 6th. On board of this veſſel, (then in poſſeſſion of the French prize maſter) were found ſome French newſpapers printed in Guadaloupe, which ſtated that the expedition which had ſailed from that port againſt Curracoa had ſucceeded, and that the Americans who had aſſiſted the Dutch were all maſſacred. This the French prize maſter on examination before the authority, atteſted to as matter of fact."

The following atrocity (ſays a Paris paper) has been recently perpetrated at Bruſſels:—A hair dreſſer quarrelled with a woman to whom he was attached, ſhot her through the head with a piſtol, and finding that ſhe ſtill gave ſome ſigns of life he killed her with the but end of a muſket. When the guards entered the place, he threw himſelf on the dead body, and, before he could be ſeized, he blew out his brains with the muſket.

A late London paper ſays: Upon a correct calculation, it appears that there are nearly 20,000 Daniſh and Swediſh ſeamen ſerving in the Britiſh fleets, which, in conſequence of a rupture between England and thoſe Northern Powers, would certainly be recalled.

A letter from St. Thomas's, dated Aug. 24, ſtates the following price——tobacco 5 dols.—flour 14*d*. 25*c*.—gin 9*d*. a caſe—brandy 9*d*. per demijohn—claret 5*d*. per doz. porter 3*d*.—mould candles 22*c*—ſoap 14*c*.—herrings 5*d*. 25*c*.—bottled muſtard 14*s*. per doz—butter 20*c*— lard 18—cheeſe 15—ſnuff per lb 50*c*.—refined ſugar 30*c*.—onions 10*d*—codfiſh 5*d*—rum 2*d* per 64*c*—Proviſions are very high and ſcarce.

SCRAPS

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

A new machine for the cure of diſtorted limbs has been invented by a gentleman of Paiſly. It is ſo conſtructed as to be capable of being applied to any diſtortion; and its operation is by gradually ſcrewing the limbs into their proper place.

Sailors on the Weſt-India voyages frequently make uſe of molaſſes in waſhing their clothes, as a ſubſtitute for ſoap.—This practice is found to anſwer tolerably well. Sugar is known to diſcompoſe nitrous acid very readily: and this mode of purifying mariner's cloathes is effected by decompoſing the ſpecific acid they contain by ſaccarine ingredient of the molaſſes.

A mountain, about two leagues from Vitre, in the department of Ile and Vilaine, has been obſerved within theſe few days to throw out a great quantity of ſmoak. A grand exploſion is every moment apprehended by the people in the vicinity.

It is ſaid that TALLEYRAND told the new American Commiſſioners in Paris, that Buonaparte had forbidden him to aſk them for *beaucoup d'argent*: but that he was bound in conſcience to tell them, that if they wiſhed for ſucceſs in their miſſion, there was nothing would ſo much accelerate it. The Americans gravely replied, "They would wait the Conſul's own time."

We have the pleaſure to learn, by letters brought by the laſt Hamburg mail, that the plague has diſappeared in Morocco, and has conſiderably abated at Tunis and Tetuan.

HEIDELBERG, AUGUST 1.

Since the concluſion of the armiſtice, the number of French troops in Germany has been prodigiouſly increaſed. Parties of conſcripts are continually paſſing to the Rhine by Baſil, Straſburg, Manheim, and Mentz.

WIRTEMBERG, JULY 28.

By accounts from Rome, ſuch a Jubilee has not been held in that city for ſeveral centuries as on the arrival of the new Pope. The great families Colonna and Doria Pamfili ſent two ſumptuous carriages, drawn by ſix beautiful horſes, to meet his holineſs, as a preſent to him, in token of their devotion to his intereſt. Theſe were gifts the more agreeable, as both the Papal Palaces at Rome, ſtalls, ſtables, and all, had been completely ranſacked and emptied. A part of the Quirinal had been fitted up and furniſhed in haſte for the reception of his Holineſs. At night the whole city was illuminated, as were ſeveral triumphal arches, which had been previouſly erected.

HAGUE, AUGUST 2.

Yeſterday evening between five and ſix o'clock arrived here, a courier from our miniſter at Paris, Citizen Schimmelpenning, with the pleaſing intelligence that the Preliminary Articles of peace between the Emperor as King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, are already arranged; and, as ſome ſay, ſigned on the 29th July. It is ſuppoſed to have for its baſis, the treaty of Campo Formio.

AUGUST 3.

In the ſitting which the Batavian Legiſlative body held yeſterday, a letter from the Executive Directory was read, and as it was preſumed that it contained the news of the preliminaries of peace between Auſtria and France a great concourſe of ſpectators were preſent in the two chambers. At the reading of the letter, the contents were heard with the greateſt applauſes; it ſays, "If the glorious triumphs of the French arms in the plains of Maringo, and upon the borders of the Danube had reanimated the hope of peace, and if this hope had been confirmed by the ſubſequent armiſtice in Italy and Germany, the important news of the preliminary baſis of a peace to be negociated between the houſe of Auſtria and the French Republic, ſigned on the evening of the 19th of July laſt, will give us a certain proſpect that a deſirable pacification will, at length put an end to a deſtructive war at leaſt upon the continent. This intelligence, ſo agreeable, was "brot us yeſterday by an extraordinary courier." [*The Times, of August 20, is totally ſilent on this head.*]

VIENNA, JULY 25.

Every thing announces the reſtoration of harmony between our cabinet and that of Peterſburg. A corps of 60,000 Ruſſians are certainly on their march under the command of Generals Soltikoff and Rebbender. Paul has conſented that 40,000 recruits from his provinces in Poland, ſhall be incorporated with the Auſtrian troops even ſhould peace be concluded.

ITALY, JULY 24.

The Papal Provinces of Romagna, with Imola, Forte Piſora, and the town of Ferrara, were occupied by the French in the name of the Cilalpine Republic; but the Auſtrians kept poſſeſſion of the Citadel of Ferrara.

THE FREEHOLDERS
OF
FAIRFAX COUNTY

ARE requeſted to take notice, that an Election for twenty-one ELECTORS for PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT of the United States, will be held at the Court Houſe of the ſaid County, on

Monday the third day of November next,

agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of Virginia, paſſed the 20th of January, 1800.

JOHN MOSS,
JOHN C. HUNTER,
FRANCIS PEYTON, } Com'rs.

October 3, 1800.

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY next,
At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room on Union Street,*
Moláſſes in hhds.
Malaga wine in pipes and qr. caſks
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Soap in Boxes,
Starch and Limes in barrels,
India China in boxes,
Gold and Silver Watches,
Together with a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Iriſh Linens, Muſlins, Humhums, Printed Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Blankets, Half-thicks, Silk Coverlids, and a variety of other articles.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE,
October 4. Auctioneers.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 *o'clock will be ſold at the Vendue Store,*

Sugar in hhds. and bls,
Loaf Sugar in lots,
Port Wine in quarter caſks,
Malaga Wine in do.
Tobacco in kegs,
Tea in cheſts,
Mahogany Chairs, &c. &c.
Likewiſe a General Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS.

But particularly a quantity of Forreſt Cloths ——Superfine broad cloths, Kerſeymeres, Coatings, Checks, Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, white Flannels, white and coloured Threads, &c. P G. MARSTELLER.
October 4.

A School Maſter,

WHO is capable of inſtructing youth in READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and the practical Branches of the Mathematics, is willing to embrace an eſtabliſhment in the country where he gets a ſmall place of 4 or 5 acres with convenience for his family. He will be found complete in his profeſſion, and can produce recommendations from gentlemen of the firſt character on the continent.

Letters poſt paid directed to A. B. C. to be left at the poſt office at Berry Ville (formerly Battle Town) will be attended to.

Sixth Brigade Orders.

AUGUST 16, 1800.

THE commanding officer of the brigade directs that the commiſſioned Officers of the brigade aſſemble, for the purpoſe of being trained by the Inſpector: thoſe of the 56th and 57th regiments on the 1ſt, 2d and 3d days of October, at Le ſburg; and thoſe of the 60th and 106th on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of October, at the Falls Church; and that the Regimental muſters of the brigade be held in the ſaid month of October:—that of the 56th on the 4th, at A. Vickar's; that of the 57th on the 11th, at Leeſburgh; that of the 60th on the 16th, at Fairfax Court-Houſe; and that of the 106th on the 17th, at Alexandria.

The regiments when reſpectively aſſembled, to be marched to, and perform the evolutions of the day, on the ground moſt ſuitable and convenient for that purpoſe.

The ſelect corps will muſter at the times and places appointed for the reſpective regiments to which they are attached, or within the limits they reſide.

The good ſenſe of the nation having abandoned the expenſive and dangerous expedient of a ſtanding army, it has become peculiarly important that the ſtricteſt attention be paid to the diſcipline of the militia, and it is hoped that every citizen in that portion of it which compoſes the 6th Brigade, will be induced earneſtly to devote a portion of his time to qualify himſelf to diſcharge his functions in a ſuitable manner, when he reflects that to this body muſt ultimately be committed the defence of our country, the ſupport of its laws, and the protection of its liberties.

The commanding officer of the brigade intending to review the different regiments on their days of muſter, promiſes himſelf much ſatisfaction in witneſſing their improvement in diſcipline ſince he had laſt the pleaſure of meeting them. The commanding officers of regiments are required to make their returns as early as poſſible to the brigade inſpector, in the manner preſcribed by law, and alſo to furniſh a diſtinct and ſeparate liſt of the officers of their reſpective regiments, and the ſelect corps attached to each, deſignating the name and rank of each officer, and ſtating ſuch vacancies as may exiſt, of which copies are to be furniſhed to the commanding officer."

STEVENS T. MASON,
Brig'r Gen. 6th B. V. M.